INDIA.

Cholera Ravages-Four Hundred Deaths a Day-Opening of a Brahmo Somaj Temple-Doctrines of the New Fuith-Deputation of European "Lonfers"-Suit for Separation from Her Hisdoo Husband by an English Lady-Curious Action in Reference to an Idol. CALCUTTA, August 29, 1869.

Although at Umritsir, Agra, and several other piaces which have been attacked, cholera has sen-sibly abated, it is still raging in many districts in various parts of the country with fearful violence, and the total death rate is, at the very lowest estimate, 400 a day. Since 1858 there has been no hot season se fatal as the present to Europeans. All through the Northwest provinces the pestilence is making sad ravages. At Gwalior the deaths are

necessary. Of a life beyond the grave he knows nothing, but believes in it, because he has an intuitive knowledge of its existence, and because it seems agreeable to his intellectual perceptions of the general laws of the universe.

Such are very briefly the leading doctrines of the mow faith, and they are fast spreading over Bengal among the educated natives. The most important aspect of the Somal, however, in the eyes of Europeans, is that it refuses to countenance the distinctions of caste. Whether it will become a permanent form or religious faith is, of course, doubtful; but it is certainly doing much to break down the hold of Brahminism upon the affections and intellect of the Hindoo. The present leader of the Somal (fabous health) and carry next year, and I have been told, loough on very doubtful authority, that he may possibly extend his visit to the states. By the way, I heard the other day that a prominent findoo scholar, faboo Peary Chand Mittra, is a Spiritualist and corresponds with Judge Edmonds.

A law has just been passed for the suppression of European vagrancey. All over the country there is a sprinking of disrepotable white men who live by become and verty their. They are meanty setters

A law has just been passed for the suppression of European vagrance. All over the country there is a sprinking of thereputable white men who live by begging and petty their. They are mostly saffers who have strayed from their snips away into the in-terior, or soldiers who, having continued leave to stay in lindia on the expiration of their term of service, have lailed in business. These men are regarded by the more formate waites as a scandal to the Can-casian race, and it has at last been determined to deport them to Philaind. A man who has thus been were vistang England. One of them arranged to marry hor, sut bross off the engagement, and had to pay a sum of 10,00 rupees as compensation, after a suit for breach of promise. After she had obtained this moder yas found have it into eyes of the man whose name she now boars, the Moulvie Musseen-cod-deep, and in 180 the married her. The Moulvie got possession of her money and left England in 180, since which time his wire has not even heard from him, much less received any pecuniary assistance. She has now come out to India, and having found her husband axis that he simile to compelled to give her 20,00 rupees. She also desires a separation. What the decision of the court may be 18 of course very uncertain, but the progress of the case will no doubt esvelop many rentures to interest.

Another singular suit has been brought before the Calcutta courts by an old lady hor compensation in respect of an hoot which a man whom she had adopted as her godsen and taken away from her. the calined soo rupees, and although it transpired that the man was making 1,000 runees a year profit one of the mage the court only gave her a verdict for ten rupees. In the course of the transpired that the man was making 1,000 runees a year profit one of the mage the court only gave her a verdict for ten rupees. In the course of the transpired the following explanatory remarks:—"I have no children I want my cones back. I am starving, and by crying nave become 'him." All these evils had, of course, see believed, resulted from the dol having passed out or her possession. Subsequently when the vertice was declared she cried out, "Let he world go on as it is going on. Have religined to

the world go on as it is going on. Have reliance in tool."

There is very little business doing just at present, and most of the more brilliant stars of the secual heaven are twinsing at Sima. There is, therefore, very little money ether being made or spent.

Arghamistan and contral asia.

The troubles of the Ameer shere all bave but begun, and though the official newspapers, remembering that the government have piedged themselves to maintain him on his throne, and have, in fact, already given him twelve lace of rupees (300,000) for that purpose, cry out that there is no chance of his being overthrown, the prospect of mance of his term goverthrown, the prospect of successfully carrying out his projects of reform is not very encouraging. The Ameer, however, is lating a very vigorous and energetic course. Several Baruszye noules who rebeiled with Ismail Khan have been miprisoned; and two chiefs, who sheltered him after his escape, nave had to finness. It is more

at the new land laws proxinigated by the sovereign. It is said also that the Ghlizyes, who are reputed the flercest and most warlike of all the tribes of Turkistan, are prevaring for insurrection. Then, in addition to this bad news, there is the fact that Ismail Khan is still at large, and is probably actively engaged in brewing mischief.

Cholera in the Punjab-Probable Famine in the Northwest Province—The Duke of Edin-burg's Durbar—Expected Arrival of Prince Alamayo, of Abyssinia—Charges of Ill-Treatment by the Crew of the Boston Bark No-nantum—Statistics—Improvement in Trade. CALCUTTA, August 30, 1869. Cholera is so usual a visitation in the latter part

Colore is to so wast a visitable in the latter period the country with furth telling the mass on their as the present in the present. All makes the folia on the present in the present. All the color of New York. This assets, here's a contract the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. This assets, here's a color of the color of New York. The same waste of the color of New York. The same of the summer in India that its advent excites little more alarm or interest than epidemic catarrh would in the city of New York. This season, however, this aread pestilence has assumed-especially in the

ama's money. No race in the world are more temperate and ecconomical; their vices, terrible as they are, are inexpensive ones; the merest pittance suffices them for subsistence, and the one absorbing desire of every Hindoo heart is to be rich. It would be a long story to show how it is that these militons of people, with whom money-making is an entertailing passion, remain in the lowest depths of powerty. But it can be easily understood that the greatest part of the blame rests upon the shoulders of their rulers. The durbar, therefore, will only be held if the crop should turn out a great deal more favorably than we can at present hope, it has been suggested that even should there be a famine in the Panjab, the durbar might be held in some other part of india. But the authorities are conscious that a pageant of this kind anywhere, in a bad season, mist greatly aggravate the sufferings of the people. The native indian princes are vain as peacocks, but their nearts are nard and princes are vain as peacocks, but their nearts are nard and princes are to emportant a gathering may would wring the last anna from their tenants and nominal subjects; they would cheerfully consign thousands of the busy human bees who feed them with choice dunties and clothe them in luxurious purper to a lingering death from starvation, if they might but wear another jewel in the hit of their dargers. So the Governor General, anxious as he may be to entertain the Prince win a durbar, can hardly reconcile it with his conscience to hold it at the cost of so much human misery. Unless the outlook mends rapidly, this splendid pageant will doubties be indefinitely postponed.

By the last man I sent on an account of the grand ban given by the Rajah of Jeppore to the Governor General at Simia. The Gazelle of India now notifies the appointment vo the Legislative Council of India of his Highess Sairamao Rajahi Hindostan Rajah Banatur, angh tenance and them is subjected to print his full mane on his visiting cards.

Firmce Alamayo, the son of King Th

Adjusting, is expected shortly to arrive in Calcutta. The government have authorized a grant of a coordinate in the state of a coordinate of the crew of the Boston bark nomanium, Captain Norton, against the two mates, Rogers and Rivan, of ill treatment during the voyage from laverpool to Calcutta. Several of the men exhibited palpaose marks of the Hussige they had received, and as the mates made only a modified dema of the charge, the consult of the same in the consultance of the same and the consultance of the same and the consultance of the same in the charge, the consultance of the same of the charge, the consultance of the same of the charge, the consultance of the same of the consultance of the consultance of the same of the consultance of the same of the consultance of about all consultance of consultance of the consultan

ASIATIC RUSSIA AND CHINA.

M. Severtsoff's Journey to the Upper Naryn At-Basha and Aksal.

The Russian government has had translated and supplied to the European journals received by the last mail from Great Britain the following highly important report of the progress of the explorations of M. severtsoff in Asiatic Russia and China, detail ing his route march to the Upper Naryn, At-Basha and Aksai, with the view of exploring the Thian Snan range, lying between the issik-Kul lake and Chinese Turkestan. M. Severtsoff says:-

On the 14th of September, 1867, M. Severtsoff left Fort Vernoye for his expedition to the Narya and trans-Narya country. A fail of snow had already covered the mountains and the groves of apple and apricot trees; but there was every probability that this early snow would disappear under the influence of the sun's rays, and such eventually was the case.

and elevated, hillocky stepper the mils are low and covered with steppe vegetation—festicies, whose and a few alpine varieties. Though the covered with seep steppes, and these steppes are entirely devold of snow in october, and in places where it is in he sun's rays soon metted it. The country is very rich in animal intercondities hereis of mountain steep and goals range over these steppes, and wild boars are also to be nice with. One of the most interesting species, however, was the pale yellow steppe bear, a kind of Ursus lasbellinus, which was seen on the steppes bear of the high systic uplanes) proys entirely on the marmot. At a distance it establishes the pale of the many of the most property of the many of the foreign state of the stage of distinction of the foreign state of the stage of distinction this might be called the marmot bear, to while it is very similar. For the safe of distinction this might be called the marmot bear, it is remarkable that the bear and the wild boar should adapt themselves to such a diversity of localities. The sources of the Naryn are uncertain. The kirstickes however, assert that it takes its rise in the clovate in plateau cast of the Zauk, which is confirmed by the fact that in the meridian of the boars kann defle (76 deg. 28 miln. cast longitude) the south. Here its first descent ends; it then leaves the clevated steppe, and at an altitude of 2,000 feet it is joined to the Cana and Kurneckt, flowing from the south. Here its first descent ends; it then leaves the clevated steppe, and at an altitude of 2,000 feet enters a narrow gorge, impassable as far as the Lattle Naryn, which flows from the mouth of the Bors-Kann pass, hear the lake of the same name. The second descent commences from the mouth of the Bors-Kann pass, hear the lake of the same name. The second descent commences from the mouth of the Bors-Kann pass, hear the lake of the same name. The second descent commenc

altitute at 10,500 feet, which agrees with Buniakonsky's barometrical observation [10,600 feet).

Ascending the Tas-assa M. Severtsoff saw before
him the lofty undulating valley of the Aksal; towards the west the hills are lower and the descent
insignificant. The mouth of the Terekt, a tributary
of the Aksal, was found to be 10,000 feet. Beyond
the Aksal he the very lofty nills of Kokki, covered
with perpetual snow and apparently 6,000 or 7,000
feet above the Aksal. Towards the west they are
lower; but further west, near the Chatir-Kui Lake,
the lofty peaks were again visible. The basin of the
Chatir-Kui was visible from the top of the pass; but,
notwithstanding the great elevation of this lake, it
had only just frozen, judging from the cloud of vapor
overhanging the water.

The snow storms and wind nurricanes obliged M.
Severtsoff to return on the 18th October (O. S.), traveiling along the At-basha to the Naryn.

The Pamir sheep Overs Politi, not having been seen
by any traveller since Marco Polo, its existence was
looked upon as almost fabulous till Leleutenant Wood
brought a skull and some horns of it, which proved
its authenticity. The new description was then
named Ovis Polit, after Marco Polo, its discoverer.
Doubis, however, were entertained as to whether the
species were not extinct, until M. P. Semenoff saw a
considerable herd of these animals near the glacters
of Sart-Djaz, which enabled him to assert positively
their actual existence. M. N. A. Severtsoff witnessed
hak killing of one of these animals near the glacters
of Sart-Djaz, which enabled him to assert positively
their actual existence. M. N. A. Seventsoff witnessed
hak hilling of one of these animals near the glacters
of Sart-Djaz, which enabled him to assert positively
their actual existence. M. N. A. Seventsoff witnessed
hak hilling of one of these animals on the great and
hoity plateau of the Aksal. He describes its height
at the witners as four feet, length seven feet, and
the length of its Spirally-shaped horns is four feet
six inch

uncertain.

The steppe grass abounding on the elevated plateau extending from the framit to the Chan Tengri on the east, and to the Himalayas on the south, afford ample food for even so large an animal, while the numerous valleys give him shelter from storms.

M. Severtson brought nome two specimens.

TELEGRAPH CARLES.

The Extension in the East-Submarine Ene mles and Light or Heavy Wires-Multiplied

The Extension in the East—Submarine Eacmiles and Light or Heavy Wires—Multiplied
Charges.

[From the China (London) Telegraph, Oct, 4.]
In a recent notice of the several schemes lately
put forward for extending telegraphic comimmication to China, we gave a prominent place to
the project of the "India, Aastralis and China Telegraph Company," for laying a light cable, constructed
on Mr. Varley's principle, between Ceylon and Pemang. We have more than once written in favor of
this plan, but some facts that have recently been
published seem to indicate that the experiment is a
far more hazardous one than either ourselves or its
promoters have nitherto suspected. The light cable
in been trued and found wanting. Indeed, it is
mardly likely that the Telegraph Construction and salantenance Company would cling is
tenciously to the system of heavy or
"iron-clad" cables unless it had been proved to
demonstration that the opposite principle (at all
events as now applied was totally inefficient. The
Trim's not long ago saseried, on good authority, that
of late years there have been 8,000 miles of light
cable laid, some covered with thin wire, some consisting of ladia rubber core alone, and others protected with hemp and other substances, but that no
line of this description has been found to last longer
than one year, while. In some cases the period has
been order are of the strong and heavy form, and
they have evidently made a strong impression on
the public mind. Mr. Varley himself comes to the
reache, by means of a long letter addressed to the
daily papers, in windication of his system. His arguments may be briefly summed up in a few sentences.
Firstly, at great depths the bottom is usnally soft
and even and the water perfectly still; therefore a
cabo once laid requires no coating of Iron wire to
preserve it from astration, &c. Secondity, the light
cable will asstan as much as thirty-live miles of its
own length in water without breaking, the heavy
only ten; therefore the former is more easily
recovered f

if we may judge by the contract made for the section between Galle and the Straits. Taking the actual resuance from point to point, and without any reference to the "siacs" (which it is admitted would be considerably greater with the light cable, the sum of £325,000 to be paid the finds Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company is at the rate of aimost £250 per mile, which is nearly the same as the cost of the "mron-clad" cable between Sucz and Bombay, while the neavy cable between Sucz and Alexandria cost of the "rion-clad" cable between Maita and Alexandria cost of the success of Mr. Variey's pet scheme. No doubt, before long, there will be still further improvements in the construction of ocean cables, and in the interest of progress we hope that the various difficulties we have dwell on may soon be overcome; but for the present it seems to us far safer to trust to the well tried form that has produced such satisfactory results in the Atantic and other important inces. But by whatever means accomplished the extension of the Red Sca line to China will be a great boon. At present the viclositudes encountered by every message, even between London and Galle, are such as render it a matter of surprise that a single one even escapes unmultiated. Each telegram has to be repeated, from one forwarding station to another, more than twenty times—twenty-two, we believe, is the exact number—and it has, besides, to be translated and retranslated at least his times. Of the heavy charge levied nearly the whole is divided between the numerous foreign companies whose lines form the connecting links; thus, of the £3 is, which is the minimum rate charged for a message to Galle, the English company that receives the message in London gets only is, 8d. One evil result of this minute suodivision, this contused conflict of interests, is that no reduction is allowed, as on other lines, for press messages.

GOLD AND GEOLOGY.

The Gold Deposits of New Zenland-Influence of Thermal Springs. By way of Europe we have our files from New

Zealand, dated at Auckland on the 4th of July. Dr. Hector, the geologist of the New Zealand government, at a recent meeting of the New Zealand Institute, spoke as follows on the gold regions of the

colony:—
Dr. Hector said he had been asked to explain the geological conditions under which gold had been discovered in the North island. In doing so he must first briefly refer, for the purpose of comparison, to the conditions under which gold has been so abundant, y found in the South lelands during the last seven years. He would confine his remarks entirely to the description of what had been observed by himself and others in New Zenland, and avoid the charge of indulging in theories—a charge which was too frequently cast upon scientific men by those who, believing themselves to be practical in their views, were in his relying only on limited and imperfect personsi observation and vague assumptions. In the province of Otago the alluvial gold is obtained on the denuded surface of metamorphic scinsts, and originally came out of some portion of those rocks. Meamorphic rocks are those which, originally sedimentary, have during a long course of geological periods been subjected to chemical agencies, and have, as a result, acquired a very different structure. All rocks deposited as sediments consist of the fragments of other rocks aggregated in the form of conglomerate saind or impanisable mud. Metamorphic action has had the effect of rearranging the component parts of these rocks is exposed, in every depression or ravine, gold may be found—sometimes in enormous quantities, and without there tening any distinct lodes or reefs to which its origin can be traced, except in a few cases. In the district of Westland the allivial gold has been found in the western slope only of the dividing range of the lisands, and on this slope are found all the varieties of metamorphic rocks. The absence of gold on the eastern slope, where unaltered palaezoour orces are characteristic of the Neison province we find that the gold occasionally occurs under conditions which dider both from those in

Otago and in Westland, being derived from rocks which are never auriferous in the south, but which have been locally metamorphosed by being involved in complicated dislocations of this part of the earth's crust, accompanied by the injection of a variety of igneous rocks, and we are entitled to infer that the gold and other metals found in this rich mineral district have been introduced through their agency. Turning now to the North Island we find an extensive area, about one-third of the whole, occupied by the unalitered paleozoic strats which overlie the metamorphic rocks of the south. He then pointed out on a geological map the distribution of these rocks, indicating those portions of the map derived from actual observation. The rocks comprise and stones and slates, frequently much indurated and disjointed, but no trace of tirms metamorphic rocks have yet been discovered in the North Island. Gold and been found in the Thomas district and in the neighborihood of Wolfington, which are almost at the two extremities of the Island, and doubtless many intermediate places will yet be discovered. He then described he structure of the Cotwile Pennsula, on the western side of which the gold fields are situated, and exhibited a map showing the position and comparative area of each, calling attention to the very insignificant portion of the country which had as yet been tested by the miners. The rocks found in the Pennsula consist of lofty ridges of the slate rocks, interbedded with which occur strata formed from very ancient eraptive rocks. Enveloping these ridges to a height above the sea of many hundred feet are deposits of tertiary tuffa. a straiffed rock consisting of volcamic ash intermixed with ajected fragments of recent geological date. This tuffaceous rock presents a very marked variety in its character, in some localities forming a gray fine gradual rock containing a large quantity of auriterous pyrites dispersed through its substance. This is the characteristic rock in which shows that they are alied to those

THE GREAT WORKS OF THE AGE.

The New Thames Tunnel-Its Extent, Econ

omy and Uses-How the Work Is Carried On. [From the London Times, Oct. 13.] The new Thames Tunnel has progressed so fast since our last notice that it may now be said to be virtually complete, and will, it is expected, be in a fit state for opening for public traffic about the middle or the end of next month. The whole length from what may be called the summit of Tower Hill to the end of Vine street, in Tooley street, on the distance more than 1,280 feet has already been accomplished and completed. Only about forty feet remain to make the junction with the Tooley street remain to make the junction with the Tooley street shaft. This short distance, at the rate at which the tunnel has advanced, could be accomplished in about four or four and a hall days, but the shaft littelf cannot be ready within that time, nor, indeed, is it likely to be ready within the next fortnight. The shaft in Tooley street is not so deep as that at Tower lini by two feet. The former is to be fifty-eight feet, whereas the latter is sixty feet. Yet the Tower lini shaft was sunk quickly and without the smallest difficulty, for after passing through about twenfy feet of made earth the clay was reached a little below, and not a sign of water was detected. What we may call the Tooley street shaft is a little over ten feet diameter, and this has been sunk to a depin of about twenty feet, where it has come upon a bed of gravel, in which the water is more abundant than could be wished. It is not, however, in sufficient quantity to prevent the shaft being very easily kept dry by means of pumping, but pumping is by no means wished in this case, for the shaft is near some very large buildings, and to pump out much water from beneath them would have the effect of causing their foundations to sink rapidly as the gravel beneath them was diminished in oulk as the water was drawn out. The Tooley street shaft, therefore, is being sunk by means of a peculiar screw, which is called a "miser," an instrument used in works of this nature, and which brings up the maximum of gravel with the minimum of water. In this way the works are progressing steadily. As far as this shaft has yet gone, it is double lined with iron casing, the inner rim of iron keeping out the leakage which may find its way through the joints of the outer. These iron rings of the shaft will be, it is expected, be continued to a much greater depth than it is at present. There is every sign that the water-bearing stratum has been nearly passed and that the clay will soon be reached. When this is attained only one liming of iron rings to the shaft will be used shaft. This short distance, at the rate at which the to me shall will be used to within a lew feet of the bottom, where bricks faced with glazed tiles, to reflect the light, wil be employed, as in the shalt on Tower Hill. Night and day every four hours the shield driving the tunnel moves forward eighteen inches, so that there is an advance of nine feet in

Tower Hill. Night and day every four hours the shield driving the tunnel moves forward eighteen inches, so that there is an advance of nine feet mevery twenty-four hours.

The manner in which this rapid advance is accomplished is as simple and ingenious as it is safe and quick in its mode of operation. The shield is a disk of mixed wrought and cast iron, weighing about two and a half tons. In the front next to the clay it is concave; in the rear, where the men work, it looks like a gigantic cart wheel, having six spokes and an enormous open holiow felloc in the centre. To this shield, and extending backwards over the men at work, its a powerful fron rim, just like the cap to the end of a telescope. Thus, the inners who work it excavate enough clay through the centre opening to enable one man to pass in beyond the face of the shield enough out a way clay enough to find room for two, and when a contrade joins him there is soon room made enough for three workers, but seldom for more. The clay is of the kind well known as the stiff London clay, of a blackins green color, just moist enough to give it a thorough temacity, but without any water. When about two feet have been excavated all round in front of the shield the miners return back through the central hole, and with ordinary hand-serews they force the shield on to the length of the distance they have excavated, its long rim still keeping them under shield as so constructed as to receive the process is repeated over and over again. The inner face of the shield is so constructed as to receive the process is repeated over and over again. The inner face of the shield is so constructed as to receive the process is repeated over and over again. The inner face of the shield so so constructed as to receive the process is repeated over and over again. The inner face of the shield is so considered in the course of the cardinary to the twenty and the summary of the work of the shield so have been due to the whole shield. As a rule, bower, one screw-lacks—one in case of t

in supposed strain, so that there seems very little chance of its breaking with the weight of ten people when it has been tested to bear more than the weight of a hundred. The lift is to be a mere little from room built to hold ten people with comfort, though from the ample space intended to be allowed it might hold twelve with almost equal ease. The omnibus at the foot of the shaft is to hold fourteen. The time of transit from Tower Hill to Tooley street is to occupy three minutes, and the fare is to be a penny.

THE EASTERN EARTHQUAKE.

Its Effects in Maine and New Hampshire. (From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Oct. 23.)
What with floods, hurricanes, typhoons, cyclones, tidal waves and earthquakes, our staid old city of

Bangor is getting decidedly to putting on tropical airs. To complete the list of phenomena which have till of late been rare to us dwellers of "away down East," we were visited yesterday morning by an earthquake, which even the most sceptical would hardly dare to say was "no great shakes."

As we were among those who heard and feit the nunsual sensation we are able to state from our own. observation as well as from the report of others, regarding it. At thirty-two minutes past five o'clock A. M., as indicated by our watch, though others call it thirty-five minutes past, we heard a sound and feit a jarring as if caused by a heavily loaded team driving over a rough and frozen road.
The sound seemed to come from the northeast, faint at first, then increasing and passing away in the southwest. The rumbling and jarring faint at first, then increasing and passing away in the southwest. The rumbling and jarring quickly increased, so that doors and windows shook, pictures suspended from the walls rattled, house belis were rung, glass and china judied and stove covers beat a tattoo upon the stoves. The sleeping inmates of the houses were suddenly awakened with a sensation as though some one were violently shaking their beds, and those who were up and awake saw doors and shuters swing to and fro. The whole vibration lasted about thirty seconds, though some set it down as a minute in duration; but the former we believe to be most nearly correct. One gentleman reports that he was lighting a keronese lamp, and had placed the chimney upon the table, and the jarring threw it upon the floor and broke it. Another gentleman reports that a bottle of whiskey which stood upon his bureau was thrown down and broken; but it may have been "spirits," and not the earthquake, in this instance, that did the damage. A gentleman residing on Third street states that his shutters were jarred open and three panes of glass in his cellar window shivered to atoms. This is the most that we have heard of in the way of damage. Almost every one who was asicep was awakened, and some weak nerves were considerably sharen. At the Muzzy Iron Works a heavy h isting gear attached to a crane, weighing some 250 pounds, was swaved to and fro like a pendulum, and when the workmen entered the shop an hour atterwards its oscillating motion had not ceased. We are told shat a gentieman residing in one of the towns back of us states that several lights of glass were broken in his house.

Despatches from various points north and south of us and notes from correspondents in other towns speak of experiencing a similar shock at the same hour. It is said that no such shock has been felt here during the past six years. A gentleman many years a resident of California informs us that though ne has seen more damage done there he has never let the snock of an earthquake there more sensi

a shake.

At the Brewster Hotel in Skowhegan a plano was moved several inches and a lamp overturned from a table. The shock at Skowhegan seems to have been more severe than at Bangor. At Kendali's Mills, Waterville, &c., the shock was particularly noticed,

Waterville, &c., the shock was particularly noticed.

(From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Oct. 23.)

Yesterday when our citizens were comfortably enjoying their morning naps, many of them were unceremoniously awakened and startled by the shock of an earthquake. The shock it seems came from the eastward and lasted with us from fifty seconds to one minute, being about quarter past five o'clock. The rumbling was not so perceptible as was the shaking of things generally, but sounded like the distant roar of the sea after a storm. The vibrations which we feit here were four in succession, each quite distinct, and commencing light and increasing in power and then diminishing in the same regular ity.

quite distinct, and commencing light and increasing in power and then diminishing in the same regularity.

In this city the shaking of houses not so firm as rocks was very general, and in many instances we hear of the more timid occupants rushing from their rooms and some even to the open air to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, which appeared to them, not having the Californian's experience to guide them, a little out of the natural course of events. But fright, like most things else, has its end, and quiet brought a return of the drowsiness of an untimely waking.

Curious were some of the stories that were told about what was seen and done at this and that house. In several cases people had been awakened by their windows, which had been left open and slightly propped up, shutting, in others things had failen of the mantel piece or shelves, the door bell had rang, picture frames had swung against the wall, their beds had swayed to and fro, dishes had rattiled together in the closets and hosts of other little things had acted as agents to the mighty disturber in calling up the people. The damage done to our knowledge can be covered by the price of two bottles of catsup, which were knocked down and broken and are a total loss.

In one particular locality at Oape Eltzabeth—whether the inhabitants there were more wicked than the rest we know not—the shock was greater than in other places. A lady who was preparing an early breakfast says her house so situated was shaken so that tables on casters were moved, and she was obliged to catch up a lighted lamp to prevent its falling to the floor.

The captain of a schooner in the harbor says at the above time he heard a sound what he supposed was thunder, but thinks there was no extra motion of his vessel.

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal, Oct. 22.1

of his vessel.

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal, Oct. 22.1

The earthquake Friday morning was quite distinctly felt in this vicinity. Observers differ as to the exact time and duration; but by what we can gather it appears to have occurred between half-past five and six o'clock A. M., and lasted about one minute. Windows and crockery ratted, furniture shook and many lighter articles moved from their positions.

One gentleman residing in Abburn stated that the residing in Abburn stated that the roof of his house "cracked" very perceptibly. Several persons in Abburn state that they felt four distinct shocks. The effect upon domestic animals was curious. Dogs nowled, horses neighed and measily trod about their stalls, pulling their halterst cows lowed and fowls set up a vociferous cackle. Several gentlemen report that they found their hend had left their perches and huddled together upon hay mows.

had left their perches and huddled together upon hay mows.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Evening Patriot, Oct. 22, 1 An earthquake, with three distinct shocks, is a topic of conversation upon the street to-day. It was felt about five o'clock this morning, the 224. It was felt about five o'clock this morning, the 224. It woke up some foliss who sleep more lightly than we do. Many beds are said to have been shaken, and people, now somebody has spoken of it, will remember it may be attributed to the earthquake. One citizen declares it rattled the tin upon his roof perceptually. Mr. Nathan M. Carter, of this city, was harnessing a porse in his barn at the time of the arthquake, and says the shocks were severe enough to make a chain lying on the floor clank loudly. If lasted about half a minute, and was the most severe shock felt for thirry years or more. The course of the earthquake was from aorth to south.

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and American.

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and American, [From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and American, Oct. 23.]
In this State the snock was leit in this city, Concord, Nashua, Lançaster, Bristol, Laconia and Littleton, and it is reported to have been quite severe at Wells River, Vt. No damage was done, although beds and other articles of imraliare, and even houses themselves, were considerably snaken. In Lancaster and Nashua ther houses were sensibly shaken, and the doors, windows and furniture were ratticed with such violence as to arouse people from their sleep. The chock was also feit in Lebanon, shaking the houses and lasting about a minute. Quite a number of indicrous incidents occurred in connection with the phenomenon. The Adventises thought the end of the world and surely come. There was much getting out of bed and running round, with more or less clothes, and some married couples had considerable discussion as to which of the two had jostled the other from slumber.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE MUNDERER.

Joseph Messner to be Executed on December

Joseph Messner to be Executed on December 10, 1869.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and American, Oct. 23.]

Joseph Messner, convicted some time since of the murder of his write, was taken into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday alternoon and received his sentence to be executed. The prisoner looked remarkably well, and it was the remark of the attendants at court that he had improved in appearance since his trial. He was not in the least agitated, and in appearance was as little concerned as any one in the large audience assembled to near his sentence.

Judge Johnson addressed the prisoner as follows:—

Messner—You were convicted at a former court of murder and sentenced to execution. The court suspended the execution to review the trial. That review has taken place and no error has been found. The case is, therefore, sent back to this court to fix the date when the sentence of the former court shall be executed. The Court has, therefore, fixed on Friday, the 10th day of December next between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., as the time for the execution of this sentence, when you will be executed by hanging, as prescribed in the former sentence, An order is now delivered to the Sheriff to carry this sentence unto effect at the time stated. It only remains for the Court to admonish you to make immediate preparation for the fate which awaits you.

Messner made no remarks and manifested no emotion. He was immediately removed to the prisoner in a seneral exercition to place the prisoner in a seneral exercition to the seneral exercition to the paratice and manifested no emotion.

Messner made no remarks and manifested no emotion. He was immediately removed to the jail.

The Court directed the Sheriff to place the prisoner in a separate apartment, give him table board and place him under a suitable guard, to the end that he does not commit self-destruction.

The execution of Messner may now be considered as certain to take place on the join of December unless he shall previously be removed by death. Every legal means for relief has been sought invain. The Governor has positively refused to interfere with the sentence, and all hope for the unfortunate and guilty man is gone.